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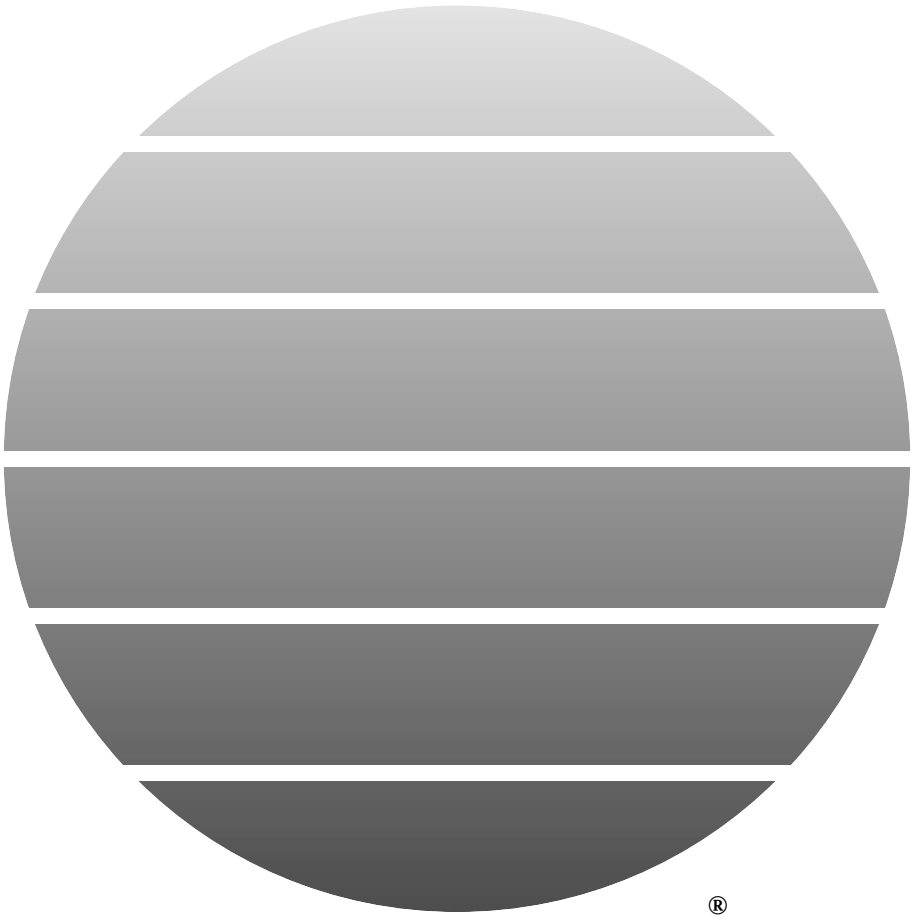
DUPONT®

Canvas™

herbicide



“..... A Growing Partnership With Nature”

"CANVAS" HIGHLIGHTS

- *For selective postemergence broadleaf weed control in Wheat, Barley, and Fallow.*
- *Apply at the rate of one soluble pack per 5-10 acres (see Use Rate and Tank Mixtures).*
- *Apply after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible on Wheat (except Durum and Wampum varieties of Spring Wheat), and Barley.*
- *In Durum and Wampum varieties of Spring Wheat, apply only with 2,4-D and make applications after the crop is tillering but before the crop reaches the boot stage.*
- *May be applied by ground or by air.*
- *Use in tank mixtures with other registered herbicides for broader spectrum weed control (see Tank Mixtures).*
- *Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label "Directions For Use".*

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DUPONT

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herbicide

For Use on Wheat, Barley, and Fallow.

CANVAS Herbicide is a prepackaged mixture of dry flowable granules that are premeasured into two separate water soluble bags which readily dissolve in water.

Active Ingredients	By Weight
Thifensulfuron methyl Methyl 3-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5--triazin-2-yl) amino]carbonyl]amino]-sulfonyl]-2-thiophenecarboxylate	37.50%
Tribenuron methyl Methyl 2-[[[[N-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5--triazin-2-yl)methylamino]carbonyl]-amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	18.75%
Metsulfuron methyl Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl -1,3,5--triazin-2yl)amino]carbonyl] amino]-sulfonyl]benzoate	15.00%
Inert Ingredients	28.75%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-586

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Immediately flush with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Do not induce vomiting. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Treatment - Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING! Causes eye and skin irritation. Do not get in eyes , on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-800-441-3637.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants.
Waterproof gloves.
Shoes plus socks.
Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Ensure that all operation employees accurately measure pesticides.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field, grove, or mixing/loading station.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

Coveralls.
Waterproof gloves.
Shoes plus socks.

CANVAS should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in supplemental DuPont publications.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by DuPont.

CANVAS is recommended for use on wheat, barley and fallow in most states, check with your state extension or Dept. of Agriculture before use, to be certain CANVAS is registered in your state. CANVAS is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, RioGrande, and Saquache counties of Colorado unless use is directed otherwise by supplemental labeling.

GENERAL INFORMATION

CANVAS Herbicide is a prepackaged mixture of dry flowable granules that are premeasured into two separate water soluble bags which readily dissolve in water. The inner soluble package will be released into solution as the outer soluble package dissolves.

The best control is obtained when CANVAS is applied to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

CANVAS is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze. CANVAS should be mixed in water and applied as a uniform broadcast spray (See Tank Mixtures and Mixing Instructions sections for use with Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions).

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

CANVAS is absorbed through the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. One to three weeks after postemergence application to weeds (2 to 5 weeks for wild garlic), leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic, and the growing point subsequently dies. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed.

CANVAS will provide up to 4 to 6 weeks of residual weed control. Susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge a few days after postemergence applications, but growth then ceases and leaves become chlorotic 3- 5 days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species, while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive.

CANVAS provides the best control of weeds in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not provide satisfactory control. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

The herbicidal action of CANVAS may be less effective on weeds stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to CANVAS.

USE RATE

In all Areas : One soluble package of CANVAS will treat 5 - 10 acres of wheat, barley, or fallow.

* See Tank Mixtures section for additional info on required combinations when used at the one soluble package per 10 acre rate.

Do not make more than one application of CANVAS per crop season .

APPLICATION TIMING

Do not harvest sooner than 45 days after the last application of CANVAS.

Wheat (except Durum and Wampum varieties of Spring Wheat) , and Barley

Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before the flag leaf is visible.

Durum and Wampum Variety Spring Wheat

Make applications after the crop is tillering but before boot. Applications to durum and wampum varieties should be made in combination with 2,4-D.

Fallow

Apply in the spring or fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

Do not apply CANVAS to stressed crops, as this may cause crop injury. To reduce the potential of crop injury, tank mix CANVAS with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best–see Tank Mixtures) and apply after the crop is in the tillering stage of growth.

Rainfall immediately after treatment can wash CANVAS off of weed foliage, resulting in reduced weed control. Do not apply CANVAS when rainfall is threatening. Six hours of dry weather are needed to allow CANVAS to be sufficiently absorbed by weed foliage. If applied to irrigated wheat and barley, the first post-treatment irrigation should be delayed for at least 6 hours after treatment and should not exceed 1 in. of water.

SURFACTANTS

Add a DuPont-recommended, nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient strength at 0.125 to 0.25% v/v (1 pt to 1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution).

Antifoaming agents may be needed. Consult your Ag dealer, applicator, or DuPont representative for a listing of recommended surfactants.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

CANVAS effectively controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

- Annual knawel
- Annual sowthistle
- Black mustard
- Blue/Purple mustard*
- Broadleaf dock
- Bur buttercup (testiculate)
- Bushy wallflower/ Treacle mustard
- Canada thistle*
- Carolina geranium
- Clasping pepperweed
- Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)
- Common buckwheat
- Common chickweed
- Common cocklebur
- Common mallow
- Common Purslane
- Common radish
- Common ragweed
- Common sunflower*
- Conical Catchfly
- Corn chamomile
- Corn gromwell*
- Corn spurry
- Cowcockle
- Cress (mouse-ear)
- Curly dock
- Cutleaf eveningprimrose
- False chamomile
- Field chickweed
- Field pennycress (fanweed)
- Filaree (redstem, Texas)
- Flixweed*
- Groundsel (common)
- Henbit
- Kochia‡
- Knotweed (prostrate)*
- Lambsquarter (common, slimleaf)
- London rocket
- Marshelder
- Mayweed chamomile
- Miners lettuce
- Narrowleaf lambsquarters
- Nightflowering catchfly
- Pennsylvania smartweed
- Pigweed (prostrate, redroot, smooth, tumble)
- Pineappleweed
- Plains coreopsis
- Prickly lettuce‡
- Redmaids
- Russian thistle ‡
- Scentless chamomile/ mayweed
- Shepherd's-purse
- Smallflower buttercup
- Smallseed falseflax
- Smartweed (green, ladysthumb, pale)
- Snow Speedwell
- Stinking chickweed
- Stinking mayweed/ dogfennel
- Swinecress
- Tansymustard*
- Tarweed fiddleneck
- Treacle mustard (Bushy Wallflower)
- Tumble/ Jim Hill mustard
- Volunteer lentils
- Volunteer peas
- Volunteer sunflower
- Waterpod
- Wild buckwheat*
- Wild chamomile
- Wild garlic*
- Wild mustard
- Wild radish*

WEEDS PARTIALLY CONTROLLED**

CANVAS partially controls the following weeds when used according to label directions:

- Catchweed bedstraw
- Mallow (little)
- Nightshade (cutleaf, hairy)
- Sowthistle (annual)*
- Tall waterhemp
- Vetch* (common, hairy)

* See SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS for more information.

** Partial control: A visual reduction of weed population as well as a significant loss of vigor. For better results, use the highest recommended rate of CANVAS and include a tank mix partner such as 2,4-D, MCPA, bromoxynil (such as Buctril [2] or Bronate [2]) or Banvel [3]/Banvel SGF [3] (refer to TANK MIXTURES).

‡ Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of kochia, prickly lettuce and Russian thistle are known to occur. See the Tank Mixtures and Specific Weed Problems sections of this label for additional details.

TANK MIXTURES

When CANVAS is used to treat more than 5 acres per soluble pack, then CANVAS must be tank mixed with another broadleaf herbicide. For best results, use 2,4-D, or MCPA (preferably ester formulations). See below for use rates of 2,4-D or MCPA.

With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

CANVAS can be tank mixed with 2,4-D and MCPA (preferably ester formulations) herbicides for use on wheat, barley and fallow. For best results, add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 1/8 to 3/8 lb active ingredient.

In tank mixes containing 1/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCPA per acre, add 1 to 2 pt of surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution; in tank mixes containing 1/4 to 3/8 lb active ingredient 2,4-D or MCPA per acre, add 1 pt of surfactant per 100 gal of spray solution. Higher rates of 2,4-D or MCPA may be used, but do not exceed the highest rate allowed by those respective labels.

Always mix CANVAS in water prior to adding 2,4-D or MCPA and add the surfactant last. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures.

With Bromoxynil (such as Buctril, or Bronate)

CANVAS may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, or fallow. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 3 to 6 oz active ingredient per acre (such as Bronate or Buctril at 3/4 - 1 1/2 pt per acre).

Tank mixes of CANVAS plus Bromoxynil (such as Buctril) may result in reduced control of Canada thistle.

Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

With Grass Control Products

Tank mixtures of CANVAS and grass control products may result in poor grass control. DuPont recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or DuPont representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of CANVAS and the grass product to a small area.

To control wild oat, tank mix CANVAS with Avenge or Assert. When tank mixing CANVAS with Assert, always include 2,4-D ester, MCPA ester, or Bromoxynil containing products (such as Buctril, or Bronate). Tank-mixed applications of CANVAS plus Assert may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting, or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

Do not tank mix CANVAS with Hoelon 3EC, because grass control may be reduced.

With Other Herbicides

CANVAS may be tank mixed with other suitable registered cereal or fallow herbicides to control weeds listed as suppressed, weeds resistant to CANVAS, or weeds not listed under **Weeds Controlled**. Read and follow all manufacturer's label recommendations for the companion herbicide. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with CANVAS.

Tank mixes of CANVAS plus metribuzin may result in reduced control of wild garlic.

With Insecticides and Fungicides

CANVAS may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on cereal grains.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of CANVAS with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion, Di-Syston) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Do not apply CANVAS within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide (such as Di-Syston) has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, because crop injury may result.

Do not use CANVAS plus Malathion, because crop injury will result.

With Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer Solution

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0) may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatilbility test before mixing CANVAS in fertilizer solution.

CANVAS must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions. Ensure that the agitator is running while the CANVAS is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/2 pt -1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution (0.06 -0.25% v/v) based on local recommendations.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or DuPont representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with CANVAS and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). Do not add surfactant when using CANVAS in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Note: Thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

Blue Mustard and Tansymustard: For best results, use 5 acres per pack and apply CANVAS in tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom (refer to Tank Mixtures for additional details).

Flixweed: For best results, use 5 acres per pack and apply CANVAS in tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence, but before bloom (refer to Tank Mixtures for additional details).

Canada Thistle: For best results, use 5 acres per pack and apply CANVAS plus 2,4-D, or MCPA, or "Banvel"/"Banvel"SGF (refer to Tank Mixtures for additional details) in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with the crop.

Sowthistle: For best results, use 5 acres per pack and apply either CANVAS plus surfactant or CANVAS plus 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to Tank Mixtures for additional details) in the spring after the majority of sowthistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. .

Corn Gromwell: For best results, use 5 acres per pack and apply CANVAS when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D, MCPA, or bromoxynil (such as "Buctril"/"Bronate") with CANVAS usually improves results (refer to Tank Mixtures for additional details).

Sunflower (common/volunteer): For best results, use 5 acres per pack and apply either CANVAS plus surfactant or CANVAS plus 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to Tank Mixtures for additional details) after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gal by air.

Prostrate Knotweed: For best results, use 5 acres per pack and apply CANVAS when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to Tank Mixtures for additional details) with CANVAS usually improves results.

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, use 5 acres per pack and apply CANVAS plus 2,4-D, MCPA, or bromoxynil (such as "Buctril"/"Bronate") when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth (refer to Tank Mixtures for additional details).

Vetch (common and hairy): For best results, use 5 acres per pack and apply CANVAS when vetch is less than 6" in length. For severe infestations of vetch, or when vetch is greater than 6" in length, use CANVAS in combination with 2,4-D, or MCPA (refer to Tank Mixtures for additional details).

Wild garlic: For best results, use 5-10 acres per pack and apply CANVAS when wild garlic plants are less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth. Plants hardened-off by cold weather and/or drought stress may be more difficult to control. Thorough spray coverage of all garlic plants is essential. Typical symptoms of dying garlic plants may not be noticeable for 2 to 5 weeks.

Control will be improved by using CANVAS in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to Tank Mixtures for additional details).

Wild radish: For best results, use 5 acres per pack applied in the fall to wild radish rosettes less than 6" in diameter and before plants harden-off. Alternatively, CANVAS can be applied in the spring for control of wild radish. Control will be improved by using CANVAS in combination with 2,4-D or MCPA (refer to Tank Mixtures for additional details) when wild radish rosettes are less than 6" in diameter. Applications made later than 30 days after weed emergence, either in the fall or spring, will result in partial control.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use CANVAS in a tank mix with "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF and/or 2,4-D (refer to Tank Mixtures for additional details). CANVAS should be applied in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing.

GROUND APPLICATION

For optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

For flat-fan nozzles, use a spray volume of at least 5 gal per acre (GPA).

For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 GPA, flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or the equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 psi. For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

Raindrop "RA"[4] nozzles are not recommended for CANVAS applications, because weed control performance may be reduced.

Use screens that are 50-mesh or larger.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 1 to 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, or Utah.

When applying CANVAS by air in areas near sensitive crops, use solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust swath to avoid spray drift damage to downwind sensitive crops and/or use ground equipment to treat border edge of field. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label.

For aerial application in Washington, follow the directions in the Spray Drift Management Section of this label and the following Washington state restrictions :

- Applications of CANVAS must be made in equipment that meets the most restrictive Washington Agricultural Codes (WAC) for the prevention of herbicide drift for the respective county.
- Do not apply in equipment that does not meet these WAC standards.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS

CANVAS can be applied either before or after applications of other products registered for use in wheat, barley, or fallow. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warnings for these herbicides before using these in sequence with CANVAS. If those recommendations conflict with this label, do not use that product in sequence with CANVAS.

ALLY should not be used as a sequential treatment with CANVAS.

If using HARMONY EXTRA as a sequential treatment with CANVAS, do not exceed 0.7 ounce of HARMONY EXTRA per acre per crop season.

If using EXPRESS as a sequential treatment with CANVAS, do not exceed 0.25 ounce of EXPRESS per acre per crop season.

CROP ROTATION

Before using CANVAS carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat or barley acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of CANVAS applied. CANVAS breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase CANVAS breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow CANVAS breakdown.

Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

* The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting. **Minimum rotation intervals must be extended 1 crop season if drought conditions prevail after application and before the rotational crop is planted.**

Soil pH Limitations

CANVAS should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, because extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, CANVAS could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of CANVAS.

Checking Soil pH

Before using CANVAS, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

Rotation Intervals for Small Grain Crops
All Areas - Following Use of CANVAS at 1 Soluble Pack Per 5-9 Acres

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Winter and spring wheat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	1
Durum wheat, barley, spring/winter oat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land
Following Use of CANVAS at 1 Soluble Pack Per 5-9 Acres on Wheat, Barley or Fallow

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	**County or Area**				
Colorado	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Generally N. of I-70	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
Idaho	Southern Idaho	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Statewide	Peas Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22

Continued on next page

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land (continued)

Following Use of CANVAS at 1 Soluble Pack Per 5-9 Acres on Wheat, Barley or Fallow

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	**County or Area**				
Kansas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Central and Western Kansas (West of the Flint Hills)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Western Kansas W. of Hwy. 183	Soybeans	7.5 or lower 7.6–7.9	22 33	22 34
	Central Kansas; generally E. of Hwy. 183 and W. of the Flinthills	Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	12
Montana	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22
		Alfalfa (hay only)	7.6–7.9	No restrictions	34
			7.5 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Nebraska	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Generally W. of Hwy. 77 and E. of the Panhandle	Field corn	7.9or lower	15	12
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
			7.6-7.9	33	34
New Mexico	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Eastern New Mexico	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
North Dakota	W. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	22	22
	E. of Hwy. 1	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	34	34

Continued on next page

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land (continued)
Following Use of CANVAS at 1 Soluble Pack Per 5-9 Acres on Wheat, Barley or Fallow

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	**County or Area**				
Oklahoma	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	E. of the Panhandle	Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
Oregon	Statewide	Peas Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
South Dakota	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	S. of Hwy. 212 & E. of the Missouri River, & S. of Hwy. 34 & W. of Missouri River	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	13	12
	Generally E. of Missouri River & S. of Hwy. 14, & W. of Missouri River	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
Texas	Statewide	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Panhandle	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	N. Central Texas*	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (dryland only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
	* The counties of N. Central Texas are: Archer, Baylor, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Callahan, Camp, Cass, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Eastland, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Foard, Franklin, Grayson, Hardeman, Haskell, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Knox, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Nafarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Shackelford, Somervell, Stephens, Tarrent, Throckmorton, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wilbarger, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young.				
Utah	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22

Continued on next page

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land (continued)
Following Use of CANVAS at 1 Soluble Pack Per 5-9 Acres on Wheat, Barley or Fallow

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
State	**County or Area**				
Washington	Statewide	Peas Lentils Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 to 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 to 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 to 7.9	18	22
Wyoming	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Southern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
	Southern Wyoming (Goshen, Laramie, and Platte counties only)	Field corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Northern Wyoming	Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn	7.9 or lower	22	22

Rotation Intervals not covered above (1 soluble pack per 5-9 acres) - The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period :

- to any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table
- or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than recommended, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land
Following Use of CANVAS at 1 Soluble Pack Per 10 Acres on Wheat, Barley or Fallow

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
Sorghum, Grain	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Cotton	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
Safflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
Peas, Dry /Green	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
Lentils	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
Alfalfa	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22
Beans, Dry	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 to 7.9	No restrictions	22

Rotation Intervals not covered above (1 soluble pack per 10 acres) - The minimum rotation interval is 22 months with at least 18" of cumulative precipitation during the period :

- to any major field crop not listed (See the Rotation Intervals table)
- f the soil pH is not in the specified range
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table
- or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than recommended, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on Field Bioassay for further information.

FIELD BIOASSAY

A field bioassay is necessary if crops other than wheat, barley or those listed on this label are to be planted on land previously treated with CANVAS. To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with CANVAS. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local DuPont representative for information detailing field bioassay procedure.

GRAZING

Do not graze livestock in treated areas. In addition, do not feed forage or hay from treated areas to livestock (harvested straw may be used for bedding or feed).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Do not use with spray additives that alter the pH of the spray solution below pH 5.0 or above pH 9.0, as rapid product degradation can occur. Spray solutions of pH 6.0-8.0 allow for optimum stability of CANVAS.

Since tank-mix partners can interfere with CANVAS dispersion, CANVAS must be in suspension in the spray tank before adding companion products. Be sure ALL soluble packages have dissolved completely before adding companion products.

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Tank Mixtures sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required number of CANVAS Soluble Packs (1 Soluble Pack/5-10 acres).
3. Continue agitation until the CANVAS is fully dispersed and all soluble packages have dissolved completely , at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the CANVAS is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. CANVAS should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the required volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply CANVAS spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If CANVAS and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the CANVAS in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the CANVAS.

Soluble Packet Use and Handling Precautions

Four Soluble Packs are contained in a waterproof, resealable plastic bag, with four plastic bags enclosed in a carton. The individual Soluble Packs will dissolve completely in water. Open the outer resealable plastic bag, remove the number of required Soluble Packs for the application rate of one Soluble Pack per 5-10 treated acres, and drop them into the spray tank as directed above.

Precautions

- The outer resealable bag is NOT soluble in water. DO NOT place it in the spray tank.
- Exposure to moisture or excessive handling of the Soluble Packets will cause them to break.
- Do not touch the packets with wet hands or place them on wet surfaces.
- Protect unused Soluble Packets by resealing them in the resealable bag.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping, to avoid injury to the crop.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or during weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift refer to Spray Drift Management section of label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep CANVAS in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

The spray equipment must be cleaned before CANVAS is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in After Spraying CANVAS.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

It is recommended that during periods when multiple loads of CANVAS herbicide are applied, at the end of each day of spraying the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits which can accumulate in the application equipment.

AFTER SPRAYING CANVAS AND BEFORE SPRAYING CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT AND BARLEY

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of CANVAS as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active ingredient) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.

3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only Ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

* Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a DuPont-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your Ag dealer, applicator, or DuPont representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. **CAUTION:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When CANVAS is tank mixed with other pesticides, all cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of CANVAS and applications of other pesticides to CANVAS-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to CANVAS to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See **Wind**, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY AND WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

RESISTANCE

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to CANVAS and other herbicides with the same mode of action*, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of an herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development .

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat problem areas using a product with a different mode of action, such as postemergence broadleaf and/or grass herbicides.

If resistant weed biotypes such as kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are suspected or known to be present use a tank-mix partner with CANVAS to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

To better manage weed resistance when using CANVAS use a combination of tillage, and tank-mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than CANVAS to control escaped weeds. Do not let weed escapes go to seed.

Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

* Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to Amber[1] Herbicide, DuPont ALLY ® Herbicide, DuPont GLEAN ® F C Herbicide, DuPont EXPRESS ® Herbicide, or DuPont HARMONY ® EXTRA Herbicide will also be resistant to CANVAS.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

DuPont recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

PRECAUTIONS

- CANVAS is only registered on wheat, barley and fallow.Do not use on any other crop.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation equipment or to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat and barley.
- Do not treat less than 5 acres per soluble pack in wheat, barley, and fallow, unless specified otherwise in this label or other supplemental labeling.
- Wheat and barley varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. DuPont recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of CANVAS to a small area.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after CANVAS application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. CANVAS should not be applied to wheat or barley that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
- Do not apply to wheat or barley undersown with legumes and grasses, because injury to the forages will result.
- For ground applications applied when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA may improve weed control under these conditions.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
  - Do not apply, drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
  - Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Injury to or loss of adjacent sensitive crops and vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
  - Take all necessary precautions to avoid all direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) with non-target plants or areas.
  - Carefully observe all sprayer cleanup instructions both prior to and after using this product, as spray tank residue may damage crops other than wheat, barley or oat.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Store the product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food, or feed in storage.

Product Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Container Disposal (Soluble Packets): Do not reuse the outer box or the resealable plastic bag. When all soluble packets are used, the outer packaging should be clean and may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by open burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If the resealable plastic bag contacts the formulated product in any way, the bag must be triple-rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer wrap as described above.

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